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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt This is a campaign of facts against as-

sumptions, and the Republicans have

the facts. THE entire Republican party will bolt the ticket nominated at Minneapolis-

swallow it whole. THE McKinley law is just eighteen months old, and, as its author says, "it is doing its own talking."

Lost: The Democratic issue of "a billion-dollar Congress." The Democracy is learning that this is a billiondollar Nation.

THERE was a time when the Republicans preferred Hill as the Democratic candidate, but they will be quite as well pleased now with Mr. Cleveland.

WILL the Democratic convention next week give Henry Watterson the hour he craves in which to warn it of the disaster which impends with Mr. Cleveland?

THE New York World, desirous of saying the most dreadful thing possible of President Harrison, declares that "he signed the present tariff law." Well, he did, for a fact.

SUCH men as Henry Watterson, Senator Gorman and Governor Flower concede that the Republican ticket is a strong one. The Democrats who do not are of the 719 order.

THE Hon. William McKinley still has the courage of his convictions. He knew his tariff bill was a good thing when he formulated it, and now he has the facts to prove it.

REFERRING to the Democratic demand for "free raw material" Governor McKinley says: "Why, we never had anything but raw material in the good old Democratic days."

An invitation has been extended to President Harrison to visit Pittsburg on the Fourth of July. Should be accept he can perhaps be persuaded to extend his trip as far as Indianapolis.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY made a rattling good speech at Chicago, Monday night. It fairly bristled with good points, well put. There is no mistaking the quality of his Republicanism. It is all wool and a yard wide.

THE speech made by Governor Mc-Kinley at Chicago was as good a "keynote" as Republicans could wish. If Democrats insist upon making the tariff the chief issue they will find themselves met more than half way.

THE London Star declares that "the sympathies of all free-traders and liberals should be with the champion of reform, Grover Cleveland." In England, as the foe of American industries, Mr. Cleveland would have a walk-over.

THERE was no lynching, after all, at Guthrie, O. T. This is a little hard on the able editors who made haste to say that the new Territory was no better than the old South in its treatment of negroes and to moralize on the impossibility of regulating the lawless negro by law. Oklahoma, with all its negro population, is a degree more civilized than Mississippi.

JERRY SIMPSON has been renominated by acclamation by the People's party of the Seventh congressional district of Kansas. The dispatch does not say how his campaign will be conducted this year-whether he will take the stump in his ten-dollars-a-pair imported silk stockings, or will again try to fool the "country folk" by displaying his naked corns and bunions.

No plan of campaign has yet been outlined, but the orators of the party will be in demand, and the best of them will doubtless visit Indiana sooner or later. Among the rest McKinley must be secured, and Depew, and Sherman, and Spooner; Foraker, and Fassett, and Wolcott will be welcomed, too, if they come to assist in the Indiana victory. President Harrison will make at least one trip to his old home before Vevem-

EVERY merchant in this city and every other American city is taxed. Every man who peddles goods in the city is required to take out a license. thereby contributing to the support of the government. Yet free-traders demand that foreigners, who contribute nothing to the support of the government in any manner, shall be permitted to come into our markets and undersel I home producers and drive home industries out of business.

of usury, which, he said, was destroying the country. "The Republic would go down," he said, "unless the people were saved, and there was no way of saving them except by destroying the great evil of usury." By usury Senator Peffer means interest on money. His theory is that money should be made so cheap and interest so low that every man could become a borrower and the American people a nation of debtors. This is his idea of national salvation. But Mr. Peffer is mistaken in saving that the only way to save the people is by abolishing usury. There is a very easy way of avoiding the clutches of the usurer, and that is by not borrowing.

FROM A BUSINESS POINT OF VIEW. A few weeks ago the Sentinel pub-

lished an interview with Congressman Bynum, in which he said: The Republican party has always com-

manded the support of the conservative business interests of this country. This element is more powerful to-day than ever before in our history. Great commercial interests have grown up within the last few years, involving the investment of millions of dollars, the operators of which care nothing for politics so that they can be assured of a stable and honest administration of affairs.

Every word of this is true, and, coming from a political opponent and pronounced partisan, it carries special weight. We may be sure Mr. Bynum would not have said it if the evidence had not been overwhelmingly that way.

Why is it that the Republican party has always commanded the support of the conservative business interests of the country? Because it has always been true to them, and because they feel it always will be. Business men do not watch the course of parties and politics with a view of getting office or of seeing who does get office. They care nothing about this except as it affects the question of good government. They are only interested, as Mr. Bynum says, in "a stable and honest administration of affairs," in the maintenance of sound financial principles and in the establishment of an economic and commercial policy that will create confidence among the people and contribute to the prosperity of the country. This has always been the position of the Republican party, and for that reason it has always commanded the support of the conservative business interests of the country.

The renomination of President Harrison is the strongest possible assurance that the Republican party still maintains this position. The President is himself the embodiment of sound and conservative principles in regard to currency, finance and trade. He is known as a pre-eminently safe man. There is not a business man in the entire country who has not perfect confidence in the President's level-headedness and the soundness of his financial views. They know exactly where he stands and where he would be found in the event of an attempt to force any dangerous or disturbing financial legislation on the country. They feel that in his hands the business interests of the country are as safe as are the public credit and

the national honor at home and abroad. This feeling among business men is a very important factor in President Harrison's strength. It made itself felt potentially in bringing about his nomination, and it will count very largely in the election. There are hundreds of thousands of business men in the country who do not wear any party label and who look at politics from a business and patriotic stand-point. They hold the balance of power in nearly all the States. Partisans and professional politicians vote with their respective parties, and their course can be calculated in advance. It is the quiet, conservative business element who do their own thinking and who do not talk much that turns the scale. President Harrison is very strong with that class, and the Journal predicts that he will get a surprisingly large vote from that quarter.

"GIVE US FACTS."

writes as follows:

We have a few of the People's party here who are continually claiming that the protective tariff is benefiting the wealthy, to the injury of the producer and laborer. Will you kindly give the names of some of the very wealthy and the sources of their

If the Journal's Ashboro friend hopes to silence the class of persons to whom he refers by hurling facts at them it would not be worth the space to furnish them, since facts have no more effect upon them than a six-gun battery would have upon a fog bank or a battalion of ghosts. There may be sincere inquirers with whom a few facts on this point

First-None of the very wealthy of this country, except those embraced in the Standard Oil Company, have made their wealth in manufacturing. The Astors, the wealthiest men in the country, have made their millions by holding real estate in New York city for three generations. The Vanderbilts, who are next in the list, gained their wealth through the control of the railroad system known as the New York Central nearly from its inception until the present time. In both cases their millions are due to an appreciation of property incident to the growth of New York and the country. Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Huntington and several others have achieved their wealth by railroad manipulations and the control of the stock market. Tens of thousands have contributed to the fortunes of these men by dabbling in stock speculation against them. Several men, like John I. Blair of New Jersey, the Ameses of Massachusetts, and the millionaires of the Pacific railroads have made their millions in the construction, consolidation and manipulation of railroads and railroad systems. In fact, a large proportion of the larger fortunes in this country are the result of successful ventures in railroads and stocks. Years ago, when the Bessemer steel processes were first introduced. considerable fortunes were realized by a few men, but they have added more to them in recent years by railroad and

stock speculations. Second-Massachusetts is a manufacturing State. During the years 1888, SENATOR PEFFER, in his speech upon | 1889 and 1890, the Chief of the Bureau

State. The presentation is the most elaborate work of the kind ever made public. The result shows that, after making allowance for the keeping up of machinery and the cost of selling their goods, the net profit on all the capital invested in manufacturing was 4.83 per cent. All statistics collected from manufacturing show that the profits do not exceed 8 per cent, and are falling off year by year because of the decline in

prices and the sharp competition. Third-As to the interests of labor, let us take the testimony of Edward Atkinson, of Boston, a free-trader, in an article relating to immigration in the Forum of May, 1892, as follows:

There has been, during the twenty-seven years since 1865, subject to temporary fluctuations, a steady advance in the rates of wages, a steady reduction of the cost of labor per unit of product and a corresponding reduction in the price of goods of almost every kind to the consumer. * * There has never been a period in the history of this or any other country when the general range of wages was as high as it, now is, or the price of goods relatively to the wages as low as they are to-day, nor a period when a workman, in the strict sense of the word, has so fully secured to his own use and enjoyment such a steadily and progressively increasing proportion of a constantly increasing product.

NEW IDEA IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Washington special to the Chicago Herald says the McKinley bill "continues to paralyze our import trade in spite of the large export of breadstuffs which are demanded in Europe by the failure of foreign crops." An attempt is made to prove this assertion by citing figures which show that the imports into the United States for ten months ending April 30, 1890, were \$643,730,702, while those for ten months ending April 30, 1892, were \$686,687,750. This shows an apparent increase of nearly \$43,000,000, but it is insisted that, in proportion to the population of the country, it shows an actual loss in business.

It is a new idea in political economy that the prosperity of a country is measured by its imports, and that a falling off in these indicates a paralysis of trade, especially when exports are largely increased. It has been supposed heretofore that the larger the balance of trade in favor of the country-that is, the greater the excess of exports over imports-the better for the country, but this able financier holds a different view.

We do not think the American people will trouble themselves over any "paralysis of our import trade" caused by the McKinley bill as long as our exports continue to increase. Whatever falling off in our imports may occur, and there has been none yet, will simply represent the increased consumption of American products and the increased prosperity of American manufactures. The country can stand a good deal of that kind of paralysis.

THE New York World has dropped back to its old vocation of misrepresentation. It begins an editorial headed "Indiana" with the wonderful statement that the President's renomination is received in various parts of Indiana with coldness, and after a few paragraphs, makes the following statement:

Last spring, in the local elections, the Democrats retained their lead and carried the President's own city and ward by handsome majorities.

The Republicans are well satisfied with the general results of the spring elections. As for the President's ward and city, there was no election in either last spring, and at any other election the Democrats have not carried the original ward in which the President lived. But it is a campaign in which misrepresentation is the only hold of the Democracy.

THE value of the foreign-made cotton, wool, silk, iron, glass, earthenware goods and chemicals brought into this country in 1890 was \$231,601,026, against \$191,322,445 in 1891—a falling off of \$40,-278,581. That is, the McKinley law has caused that amount of American-made goods to be substituted for foreignmade. "That is good for the manufacturer," says the free-trader, "but what A reader of the Journal in Ashboro about the farmer?" This about him: Every worker in an American factory consumes \$90 worth of the products of the American farmer in a year, while a similar worker in a foreign factory consumes but \$4.42 worth. It is, therefore, a great gain to the American farmer to have \$40,000,000 worth of manufactures produced at home that previously had been made in Europe.

OVER fifty years ago the members of the Tippecanoe Club voted for William Henry Harrison and now indorse the renomination of Benjamin Harrison as a preliminary to discharging a duty to their country for, as they say, with pathos, perhaps the last time. This active patriotism and interest in public affairs displayed by men who might, without blame, rest quietly upon their deeds that are done should be a lesson and inspiration to young men, who inherit the responsibilities that the fathers lay down at last. The time never comes to the true lover of his country when he feels that he can rightfully neglect to do his part, however small, toward secuting its welfare.

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW says that in 1880 Senator Conkling believed and said that the defeat of General Grant for the nomination meant the death of the party in New York, yet Garfield carried the State. "Then, as now," says Mr. Depew, "the young men were for the ticket. They knew nothing about the wire-pullings, the manipulations and the scheming. They simply organized Garfield clubs and created such a hurrah that the old machinists said. 'We have got to get in the band-wagon or it will get so far ahead that we can't catch up." Whoever has the young men and the business men can carry New York and the country, and Harri-

HON. JOHN M. THURSTON, of Nebraska, who was one of the disappointed at Minneapolis, delivered a speech at the Chicago ratification meeting, Monday night, in which he pledged his best efforts for the election of Harrison and Reid. "There were those," he said "who prophesied that out of the intensity of personal preference and dehis crazy proposition to establish a bureau of government loans, devoted considerable time to denouncing the curse

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sufficient number would drop out, without
the give their support to Mr. Harrison, even
though they like him not overmuch.

detta within the Republican party. M'KINLEY ON PROTECTION There will be no half-breeds in the campaign of 1892."

THE Journal has received a note from Hon, R. W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, inclosing a telegram from the President which was addressed to Colonel Thompson, at Minneapolis, but which he did not receive in time to make it known to the Indiana delegation before it separated. He therefore requests its publication in the Journal. The telegram expresses the President's "sincere thanks and appreciation to you and to the delegation and to all Indiana friends."

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSTONE, of South Carolina, says: "If there should be force bill there would be no South, Therefore we hold that it is the duty of every man to bring about such an outcome at Chicago as will be the best and least likely to result in Mr. Harrison's pet measure being put upon us." This is an admission from a Democrat that a national election law and honest elections would put an end to the solid South and to all hope of Democratic

TIN-PLATES are as cheap in this country now as they were two or three years ago, the 1.2 cent additional duty being paid by the foreign tin-plate monopoly. Nevertheless, so devoted is the Democratic House to the interests of foreign manufacturers that they propose to put tin-plates on the free list, which would crush the growing tin-plate industry in this country and give the British monopoly control of the market, enabling it to make the price, as it has in the

WHEN a man quotes poetry in a speech at a national convention he runs the risk of having it badly mangled in transmission by telegraph. The wires are so overloaded that the feet of the lines are apt to get tangled and the rhymes drop by the wayside. This was the fate of the stanzas with which Mr. J. Sloat Fassett, temporary chairman of the Minneapolis convention closed his address to that body last week. Probably no two papers had them alike next morning, the corrections having been made according to editorial memory and not by comparison with the original. Every editor who went to Sunday-school in his youth or on Friday afternoons recited nice little moral verses selected by his mamma or his teacher vaguely recalled those lines, but accurate verbal memories are rare, and the amendments and corrections were varied accordingly. As frequently as those verses and others by the same poet appear in juvenile and philanthropic literature, they are not found in "Bartlett," or "Allibone," or any standard dictionary of quotations, nor is the name of their author, Gerald Massey, given in those works; and yet Massey is a voluminous writer, and much quoted by people who care more for good moral sentiment than poetic thought. But even those persons, as before remarked, should bewate of sending their favorite stanzas by wire, for when a moral sentiment does get mixed it is as likely to come out immoral as anything else. That the meaning of Fassett's lines was fairly clear when presented to the public was due rather to the conscientious efforts of well-read editors than to any other cause.

REV. VAN CLEVE, of Harrison county. says his recent brutal whipping by whitecappers was the result of his plain preach-

ing. Here is his statement. I felt it my duty to reprove sin in all its forms. I therefore preached against liquor drinking, card-playing, bad conduct in the church during services, and all other iniquities of life. I have had to reprove ill-behaved per sons from the pulpit. These things made me enemies who have been working up a bad state of feeling in the church for several months and trying to drive me out of the pastorate of the loberly circuit Anonymous letters have been sent m

through the mails and otherwise threatening m with a white-capping and other punishment, but I went fearlessly forward in the discharge o what I conscientiously believed my duty as a minister of Christ's gospel. They have kep their threats, as my condition shows. They came to my home at I o'clock Saturday morning, battered down the door with a fence rail and a railroad tie, and selzed and dragged me out, because I had no weapon for defense. There were twelve men against one, and they beat me cruelly with hickory gads. When my wife came to my assistance she was slapped and knocked about and threatened with further vio ence, and is now prostrated as a result. I know

the men, for whose arrest I have sworn out writs, and I recognized all of them. Four of the twelve men were so disguised that I did not to the limit of the law.' Mr. Van Cleve talks like a brave and honest man, and the Journal repeats the hope that he will prosecute the rascals now under arrest to the bitter end. In that work he is entitled to the support of every

law-abiding citizen of Harrison county. None of the war history which is now being published is more valuable for the future and interesting to the reader of today than the incidents of campaigns written by men who write their recollections as they would relate them. Many of these stories are getting into print of late. Mr. W. H. Tucker, of this city, who takes a deep interest in veteran matters, has just printed for the use of his regiment, the famous Fourteenth Wisconsin, the achievements of that command in a campaign in 1-64, during which the regiment marched over Missouri and a part of Arkansas and got back to Nashville in time to take hand there in the "round-up."

A BAD twist was given to Hon. Clem Studebaker's congratulatory dispatch to the President, as published in the Journal on Saturday. The dispatch as sent to th President read: "A great wave of satisfaction goes over the land as the electric current tells of your renomination." To call it a "wail" of satisfaction was slightly

MR. TALMAGE and a bailoon will be the chief attractions at Peru on the Fourth Rather more quantity than variety in that

Warner Miller's Opinion.

Chicago Distatch in New York Press. "There will be no knives wielded in New York on election day," said Warner Miller at the Auditorium Hotel to-day. "The Republican party will support Harrison loyally and enthusiastically. I have been in too many political battles to cherish any resentment against the nominee, and never used a political knife in my life and pever will. I supported Mr. Blaine because it was my best judgment that he would be the strongest man, particularly in the upper counties in New York. I decided to support Mr. Blaine only after I had received numerous dispatches from those sections. requesting me to vote for him. But now we are all for Harrison and victory, and there are no factions and there will be none. I believe Mr. Harrison is stronger in New York to-day than he was in 1888. Mr. Platt will support the ticket. He fights hard for his candidate, but if he is defeated

Mugwumps Want Cleveland.

he always supports the ticket."

New York Evening Post. Not to nominate Mr. Cleveland is to advertise to all thinking and reflecting per-

Succinct and Effective Presentation of the Party's Leading Doctrine.

reuments and Conclus ons That Cannot Be Re futed by the Enemy-The Glorious Achievemen's of the Party of Progress.

Chicago Republicans ratified the Minnepolis nominations on Monday night. Gov. McKinley was the principal speaker. After warmly eulogizing President Harrison, he

Now, if protective tariffs are such a burden upon the American people, there should be some way of ascertaining it. But is it burden! Has it increased our State debts! They have been diminished over 15 per cent. in the last ten years. Have protective tariffs increased our national debtf It has been diminished so that two-thirds of our great national debt has been paid off under the revenues gathered into the treasury by the protective tariff. "Ab, but," they say, "your protective tariff keeps us out of a foreign market." If there is anything that the Democratic heart delights to sprak about it is something foreign, something abroad. I don't know how you feel about it, but for me and mine there is no place like home. Protective tariffs keep us out of the foreign markets? Now the tariff law has been in operation eighteen months, and in the last twelve months we have sent more American products abroad than we have sent aboad in any twelve months since the beginning of the federal govern-

ment. They call the Fifty-first Congress a bitl-ion-dollar Congress. Why, it is a two billion-dollar Congress, for under the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress our domes-tic trade has been \$1,000,000,000, and our foreign trade added to it makes it within \$100,000 of \$2,000,000,000. That expresses the result of the legislation of the Fifty-

first Congress. Ah, but they say what we want is "free raw material." Why, we never had anything but raw material in the good old Democratic days. Under a Democratic revenue tariff the coal and iron ore which God Almighty put into our hills and mountains were permitted to sleep. Raw material under the magic hand of protection

Then they want things cheaper. Things were never as cheap as they are to-day. With the exception of pearl buttons there is not anything upon which the tariff was increased by the law of 1890 that is higher now than it was then. In most instances it is lower now than then. The truth about it is that the new tariff law was very much misunderstood and very much prevaricated

A wholesale merchant in the city of Cincinnati told me last spring, as illustrating the misunderstanding about this new tariff law, that a retail merchant came into his store nine days before the law went into operation, and bought up every sewing needle he had in his store. The merchant was anxious to know why he had bought a stock that would last him for fourteen years in his retail business. He answered the wholesale merchant that he had done it in anticipation of the increased tariff under the new law upon sewing needles. "Why." said the wholesale merchant, "what is true is that the new law puts sewing needles on the free list, took the tariff off." That was true. We found that we could not make sewing needles in the United States. We found that we could not make them, after a trial-it was not profitable to make them-and so, following the principle upon which the bill was constructed, we put sewing-needles on the free list. Now that retail merchant will never believe in the party that deceived him. He won't sell a needle for thirteen years over his counter that he will not recall the demagogue who went about telling him that he must lay in a supply of everything in anticipation of high tariff under the new law. He has had the truth pricked into him. So that bill was misunderstood all along the line. It is charged that it created the tin-plate lie, but it is just as true that the operation of that law has extracted the tin-plate lie.

But, my fellow-citizens, as you discover, have a convention voice to-night. I have been shouting so much in Minneapolis that I am in no condition of voice to-night to speak as I would like to speak to this vast audience of Chicago Republicans. voice: "You are all right; go on."

TOUCHING FREE RAW MATERIAL. They say "if we only had free raw material we could go abroad and capture the world's markets." Well, we put into this new tariff law a provision that provides that any citizen of the United States can go into any country of the world, can buy any raw material he wants and bring it into the United States, and pay the duty upon it fixed by law, take it into his factory and make it up into the finished product and then take it back to the customhouse of New York, or Philadelphia, or Boston, or Chicago, and enter it for the export trade, and the government refunds to him 99 per cent. of the tariff he paid upon his raw material. This is within 1 per cent. of free trade on raw material. Now, if he wants to go into the world's markets and capture them with free raw material we have given him within 1 per cent. of free raw material. Now, they say this new tariff law is pro

hibitive. There is freer trade under it than under any tariff law since the beginning of the government. More than 50 per cent of all we import under that law is free. About 44 per cent. is dutiable, and that you won't find in any tartif law since the firstone. So that we have freer, and wider, and broader trade under this new law than under any former tariff law. That law was made upon a principle, and that principle was that everything that we could not produce in the United States should come in free, and everything that we could not grow on our soil, everything we could not take from our mines, everything that we could not make in our shops profitably, and were compelled to go abroad and buy, every such product was put upon the free list by the tariff law of 1590, and every thing that we could produce, and proposed to produce, and in which the foreign prod uct competed with ours, we put a tariff upon such product. We said to the manufacturer of any such product, "If you want to enter the United States and sell in competition with the American citizen side by side with him in the markets of the United States, we propose that you must come in upon equal conditions with him. You must pay into the public treasury so much per ton, so much per yard, so much per pound for the privilege of entering this market. CLINCHING HIS POINTS.

Why isn't that right? [Voices, "It is right."] Let any citizen of the United States, let any workingman, let any manufacturer, let the trader tell me. let the farmer tell me why that principle is not right. Here is the best market in the world; here are 60,000,000 of people who buy more than any 60,000,000 people upon the face of the earth. Here are 60,000,000 of people who consume more than any other 60,000,000 upon the face of the earth, and they spend more money, because they have more money to spend than any other 60,-000,000 upon the face of the earth. And they have more money to spend because under our system of encouraging, and protecting, and tostering American industries we are enabled to pay the highest rewards for labor, higher than are paid anywhere else on the face of the earth. Tell me why the toreigner should be permitted to come in here untaxed and sell in open competition with the American producer. He contributes not one dollar for the benefit of this government; he contributes not one dollar either in war or in peace for the maintenance of the honor, and the dignity, and the glory of this Republic; you can't reach bim. Who built up this beautiful city of Chi-

cago? Who made these thousands and tens of thousands of miles of beautiful streets? Who built your bonlevards! Who erected your great public school-houses? Who built your public institutions and maintains them? You did it and you forced yourselves to do it. The foreigner has done nothing of that sort, and yet he wants to come in here under the lead of the Domocratic party and enjoy equally with you this splendid market in the United States. Our policy bids him halt at the oustom-house and tells him that before he can enter he must

pay any part of this tax, my countrymen, tell me why the foreign governments are so bitterly opposed to protective tariffs in the United States. If we pay it then they don't pay it, and if they don't pay it then it is no hindrance to them coming into this market. I will tell you the kind of tariff that the American consumer does pay, and if you don't remember anything else that I have said here to-night, carry this home with you, that the Democratio revenue tariff is always paid by the consumer. And why? Because the Demo-cratic revenue tariff to a great extent is put upon foreign products that do not compete with American products, like tes, and coffee, and sugar, and spices, and drugs. The products that we cannot produce in this country are the products which, under a Democratic revenue tariff, would be taxed for public revenues. Put a tariff on an article that we cannot produce in this country and who pays the tax? We do. We pay the tax. Why do we pay the tax? Because there is no competition at home to fix or

The price is fixed by the foreigner because he has got no competition here, and the price to the American consumer is the price in London and in Liverpool, with the American tariff added, which you and I pay. But with a protective tariff when we have reached the point of successful production and are able to produce enough for our own consumption, then competition at home fixes and determines and regulates the price to the American consumer, and if the foreigner would get in here he must yield up that tariff for the privilege of possessing this market. You can't get away from that.

regulate or determine the price.

We have cheapened everything to the American consumer by a protective tariff, but we have done it by domestic competition. Free trade cheapens products by cheapening the men who make them. Protection cheapens products by encouraging the best activity and the greatest energies, and the best genius and invention of the American people. Free trade cheapens the article by cheapening the artisan. Protection cheapens the article by elevating the artisan so that you get the best brawn, and the best brain, and the best skill of the artisan. Free trade in this country! will tell you when we will be ready for free trade. When the nations of the world will bring their conditions up to ours. Whenever the nations of the world will bring their labor up to our high standing, we will meet them in the neutral markets of the world, and it will be the survival of the fittest. But we give them notice, here and now, and let it rirg out through this country, into every work-shop, and home, and fireside of the land, let them understand it now that we will never bring our condition down to theirs.

"AND DOING ITS OWN TALKING." They were going to destroy this tariff. In 1890 they carried the House by twothirds majority. The tariff law was then four weeks old: it was too young to speak for itself. It is eighteen months old to-day and is doing its own talking. And they have not got the power to destroy a line of it; they are shooting paper wads through it and apologizing for doing that. They are attacking it by piecemeal, then informing the public that they need not be alarmed; but while they are attacking it in the House by piecemeal, it can never succeed because there is a Senate which is Republican, and a President who is a Republican-grand man as he is-who will stop any injury to the law. They have got three items past the House; there are three thousand items in the bill. At three items a year it would take a thousand years.

What do you think of tariff reform, anyhow? Who knows what it means? There is not a Democrat in Chicago who can tell what tariff reform means, Nobody knows, and we are getting in a situation where nobody cares. They can't touch one side of that law in a thousand years. And why? Because you can always trust the people of this country to vote for themselves. That bill is an American bill. Every line of it breaths patriotism. Every page and paragraph is dedicated to American enterprise and American genius, and consecrated to the American boy and the American girl.

It gives them wider opportunities than can be had under any other system under the sun. Cardinal Manning, two years ago, writing to a London magazine of free trade: He says it does two things; he says it creates an irresponsible wealth which stagnates, and the starvation wages of the labor market. He says, "here in London and in England we have two worlds always standing face to face-the world of wealth and the world of want; the world of wealth saying in its heart, 'I sit as queen over all the toilers and traitors,' and the world of want not knowing what may be on the morrow.'" There is an indictment against the free-trade system, not from a partisan, not from a Republican or a Democrat, but one who has studied the situation and the condition of the working men of England. Do we want to transfer that condition to the United States? I say no. Now, my fellow-citizens, I have talked too long. [Cries of "No, no."] Talk about the Republican party, there is not a man in this country who is not proud that there is a Republican party. There is not a page of Republican history that has been made since 1860 that any patriot in this country would have effaced from our statute books if be could. No one who loves his race would strike it from the volume of political history. And that party, only thinty-six years old, occupies to-day the advance post—the most advanced post of any in the anuals of political cizilization. And that party will continue its onward march; that party will continue its achievements and its conquests until our flag-the flag the stars-shall be the unquesnoned symbol of sovereignty and American honor abroad-until the labor of the United States shall be secure from the degrading competition from abroad, until there shall not be an enemy to an honest dollar in the United States. And it will go on, my fellow-citizens, until a free ballot shall be enjoyed by every citizen, secured to him under the law, and by the law, and for the law, and until the American ballot-box shall be as sacred as

the American home. I go next Monday with a committee from every State and Territory of this Inion, appointed by the convention at Minneapolis, to give format and official notice to President Harrison of his nomipation. It will be one of the most pleasant duties of my life; it will be one of the most pleasant duties to place in his hands, as the representative of that great convention, the banner of the great Republican party to which for years he has given added beauty, and brilliancy, and luster, and purity, and in whose bands it will be safely intrusted to carry us to a triumphant victory in November.

DROWNED HERSELF AND CHILDREN.

Mother Pushes Her con into the River and Jumps Off the Dock with Her Daughter.

BAY CITY, Mich., June 14.-Mrs. George Beaudry, of South Bay City, jumped into the river this morning with her two children. All were drowned. George Beandry and wife came to Bay City eighteen years ago from Montreat. He was a harnessmaker by trade, but has not followed that business for several years. This morning about 6 o'clock Mrs. Beaudry arose as usual and began getting breakfast. Her husband and the children were in bed. A few minutes later she aroused George and Victoria, the youngest of her family of five, dressed them and started for the river. Arriving there she sat down on the dock with a child on either side. Suddenly she pushed the boy into the river, and, seeing a man coming down the street, she jumped in herself, with the gifl in her arms. The man reached the river in time to see the mother and children about to sink. She was holding the little girl under the water and the boy was floundering about, Not wishing to risk his life in an attempt to save the three, the man ran back to the street and gave the alarm, but too late. The coroner was notified and the bodies were recovered. Mr. Beaudry says he cannot account for the action of his wife.

Promised Too Much. LOUISVILLE, June 14 .- Judge Toney, of the Law and Equity Court here, to-day, decided that the League of Friends, James Henderson president, had no right to operate here. The organization proposed, upon payment of \$2.50 a month, to guarantee to members \$35 a week in case of disability by accident, and \$1,250 at death; also, \$2,500 at the end of ten years. Judge Toney held that this promise was illusory